Mr. Justwed Stumbles Over a Few Things.

THE delivery wagon with the curtains drove up to the door of the apartment-house at precisely the same time.

Mr. Justwed hurrled in from the office to help the dearest, newly-matroned girl in the world apply a few more feathers to their comfr. cory little neat.

Justwed was a woman of nerves.

"Oh—dear—dear—oh—oh—dearle, carefull" she gasped, "that is—is si—a dangerous—ladder—and I'm so ous."

Ten minutes later at the tap of their comfr. cory little neat.

the world apply a few more reathers to their comfy, cozy little nest.

All day long at the office Mr. Justwed had been reveling in that luxurious, self-satisfying feeling that comes to the aver-age man but twice in his life—when he first realizes that he is the head of a family and when he marries the second time. And visions of himself perched high on a ladder, tightly, anxiously, so-licitously held by his admiring wife while he dealt a defenseless nail true and with-aring blows with a sledge hammer that might have tired the brawny arms of "The Village Blacksmith," floated ever before his eyes and smote and withered the figures on his cash ledger most real-istically.

Mrs. Justwed opened the door of the apartment as his foot resounded on the first step. After the necessary preliminaries they wandered, locked in mutual half-Nelson, into the sitting-room. As they entered the muchly-engrossed Justwed stumbled over the useless end of their much-prized, brand-new mission rocker and almost landed ker-flump—just like that. "Ob, dearle!" cried Mrs. Justwed, "did

you hurt yourself? That clumsy old chair!



It's all my fault, honey-bunch. I ought to have pushed it out of the way! There!

Mr. Justwed let go of his ankle, limped bir. Justwed let go of his ankie, limped bravely around the room several times—just as he had seen the football players do out at the ball park—and selzed the hammer with that grim determination that must have hardened the countenance of Horatius at the Bridge and other heroes. Then he hughed cheerfully, encouragingly, debonairly, with what was meant to be the reckless indifference of the soldler of fortune impervious to pain the solder of fortune impervious to pain.

The stepladder, a sophisticated, jolly old cuss that had done the same duty time and again before for other newlyweds in the rame apartment, gave a mischevous little wiggle as Mr. Justwed

mounted the third step.
"Oh! oh!" screamed Mrs. Justwed.
And she clutched the !adder with pagan

arbarity.
Mr. Justwed descended precipitously er-flump—just like that. But he quickly forgot his own feelings on the matter in his endeavors to quiet | thought: his panting, palpitating wife, who sank dramatically on the davenport. Mrs. "Oh, well, they'll get over it and make up; they all do."

"Oh-dear-dear-oh-oh-dearle, do be careful!" she gasped, "that is-is such a

—a dangerous—ladder—and I'm so nerv-ous."

Ten minutes later at the tap of the gong, Mr. Justwed again essayed the task. This time he reached the top of the ladder, Taking each step upward in perfect time with Mrs. Justwed's admonitions to not rush in, like the proverb-ial fools, where angels fear to treadthough she didn't say it just that way. There wasn't as much class to her ver-sion as that—though it made up for it in its irritating effect upon Mr. Justwed's nerves.

He seized the nall and hammer and got busy. None of this damphool busi-ness of hitting his fingers with the hammer instead of the nail in his-no siree, not for his! And he didn't either. And Mrs. Justwed smiled approvingly, though she still kept a clutch as grim as death upon the poor, suffocating, jolly old step-ladder.

are!" Mr. Justwed exclaimed grandly, eloquently, proudly. "Now hand me the curtain-yes, all fixed on the pole-and

With Mr. Justwed managing the top and the Mrs. the bottom, the curtain was carefully sandwiched in between the ladder and the wall and Mr. Justwed gave the comman! to "Stand clear!" while he put the bloomin' thing in place. Mrs. Justwed tacked out from under the indder and took' her stand, critically, in the center of the room to see that it

was hung straight.

Just then the jolly old ladder stuck out one of its splinters and fastened it in the mesh of the curtain-it couldn't have happened in any other way for Mr. Just-wed was oh, oh, so careful.

"Look-look out!" It was Mrs. Just-wed's dulcet tones, dulcet still, but with just a shale of alarmed irritation. "Do be careful—do be careful—can't you see you're tearing the curtain!"

"Hub? What did you say lorg?"

you're tearing the curtain!"

"Huh? What did you say, lovey?—"
and for the second time Mr. Justwed
descended ker-flump—Just like that!

But this time the fall thereof was
great. Curtain, pole, ladder, hammer,
nails and Justwed all obeyed the law of
gravitation at the same time, though Mr.
Justwed being the heaviest object, bent
the others to the floor.

Mrs. Justwed gasped and gurgled and
spluttered and fumed and fainted and
recovered and refainted all over again.
Mr. Justwed pulled the nail out his left
eye and dug the hammer from the pit
of his stomach and had his leg haifway out of the big rent in the curtain
before Mrs. Justwed recovered sufficiently
to get in the game.

to get in the game.

Then the rains descended and the floods came and the honeymoon dove took flight for the tall timbers.

"Oh!—oh!—you clumsy man!" she stormed, "you clumsy man! Look at my new curtain—"

THE DROPER (ARE OF FURNITURE

glass and her sliver must be taken care of most persistently and conscientiously, but many a one-and good ones, too-for some inexplicable reason is prone to neglect her furniture. Perhaps, because it is furniture and substantial look-ing, she reasons that its durability will allow it to care for itself. Only when damage irreparable has been done does she wake up to the realization that she has allowed a good piece of furniture to become old and dilapidated before its Polishing Essential.

And the secret of preserving furniture is the polishing of it. Home-made polishes are often veritable wonder workers in rehabilitating decrepit furniture. A polish, however, is not sufficient as a refurbisher unless the surface has been filled and the pores closed up. If the wood has been filled originally and the pores have absorbed a sufficient quantity of oil, the surface can be polished and put into splendid condition even after years of hard wear.

A wood with a highly varnished sur-

years of hard wear.

A wood with a highly varnished surface should be treated with a thin polish only, as all cracks and pores in the wood are full then and cannot absorb more polish of a thick consistency. The object is to cleanse the cracks and pores, not to fill them up again. In such cases soap and water will frequently be found of use. However, before these are used.



wood to prevent the water dulling the surface. If these precautions are not used, permanent damage may be done to the furniture. Olive oil is an excellent oil to use, as it is less sticky than many other oils.

put into splendid condition even after years of hard wear.

A wood with a highly varnished surface should be treated with a thin polish only, as all cracks and pores in the wood are full then and cannot absorb more polish of a thick consistency. The object is to cleanse the cracks and pores, not to dil them up again. In such cases soap and water will frequently be found of use. However, before these are used, a polish or oil should be rubbed over the One authority recommends a mixture

a waste of labor. When these are no-ticeable soap and water should be used

Care of a Table.

Varnished mahogany, oak or walnut should be treated with vinegar and oil, vinegar being the cleanser. This polish may be used in two ways. One is to mix the two ingredients, using one-third vinegar and two-thirds olive or linesed oil; shake this thoroughly and rub on vinegar and two-thirds olive or linseed oil; shake this thoroughly and rub on with a soft cloth; polish afterward with a dry rag. The other way is to first use the vinegar and then the oil, clear, putting each on with a different cloth. Old walnut or mahogany with a soft or waxed finish should be kept always in a state of luster. A smooth surface, such as the top of a table, should be polished with white wax, the top first being made quite clean, and then sprinkling the wax over the surface. The paim of the hand should be used in rubbing this in until all the wax has disappeared and the finish of the top is even and high. To do this at home is difficult, but it pags in the end, for the surface is better protected, requires less rubbing and retains its luster longer. Do not apply the wax after the lustre has been attained oftener than once a month, but rub well with the hand. At first, however, the wax should be applied once a week.

It is a mistake to use oil as a polish for a dining-room table. No matter how carefully the oil may be rubbed in, the use of warm dishes eventually brings the oil to the surface and stains the linen.

use of warm dishes eventually brings the

the fullness is not distributed around the

figure in the graceless fashion so notice-able in the old-style model. The straight

slender women; the front is closed with

The reason why most women are se

Picking a Life Partner Phrenologically.

OU might not think so, but it is all its own way. This type of head is in the shape of your sweetheart's characteristic of the men who have done In the shape of your sweetheart's head. If you would get married it head. If you would get married it behooves you to get a line on his or her head, for one of the wise ones of the earth has come forward and notified the expectant brides and grooms that matri-monial happiness depends on the shape of the head. It has been doped out after the following fashion.

The man or woman with a "long head" is the really goods. They are the matrimonial jewels—mind, they are the kind whose heads are long from back to front. The head that is long from top to bot-tom will come in for some consideration further on.

"But just imagine!" said one fair miss, suppose George (he's it) should come into the parlor some evening after read-ing about that dippy head business and ask me to allow him to examine my head, d'ye think I'd let him? No, indeed. He'll find out enough about my head after I'm married to him, so he will."

Thus the Story Runneth. But this is only the opinion of one young woman who has not devoted much time to the general study of heads, al-though she knows every hair of her own. Let us proceed to examine the learned man's dope.

Take the long head, examine it side

wise. What does it look like? Is it clongated from the tip of the ear to the back? It should be, for our authority says that if Clarence has a head like that he will be a good husband and will never, never stay down town late and will always enjoy his wifey's cooking and will love her and all that. And further yet, he will continue to be a home-lover forever. The noise of the children will be sweet music to his aforementioned ear. And with regard to woman, the professor says, that the long head is the "home-bind" head for her, too. The girl with the long head for her, too. The girl with
the long head will be very domestic in
her tastes. She won't haunt the downtown tearooms. No, sir. Baking and the
kindred amusements for women in the
home will cause her to shed tears of joy.

But beware of the other kind of long
head, says the eminent authority—the
head that is nearlierly lear from rown. head that is peculiarly long from crown to chin is an abomination and a snare. Of course, the owner may be immens

The reason why most women are so anxious about their figures when they have attained some age is that they did not care for them properly when young. The first corset is, indeed, a most important event of far-reaching consequence to the young girl. Care in fitting it should be exercised, and, if possible, a corsettere should be consulted who knows what portion of her figure needs support the most and what part can be left to ly clever and able to make the pot boll merrily, but money isn't everything. Now, is it, Sophie? Well, if you don't agree with the professor you can go and snnex a kalegrabber. Good advice doesn't do some people much good. The the most and what part can be left to itself. Then, too, a woman should change her corsets as her figure changes. And the time of all times when a woman cannot be too careful of the fit of her corsets is between the ages of 20 and 30. man with the high forehead is sure to be very intellectual, but watch out for him, too, because the doctor says he would be more wedded to intellectual

pursuits than to his wife. The Forehead.

Beware-for a six-cylinder forehead may demand sacrifices on the part of the wife while a low forehead makes similar demands and is not worth them, after they have been made. A medium forchead is the safest, Angelina. Should the forehead be high and the head long from back to front the cleverness of the owner might be mitigated by such a measure of domesticity that everything may be all right.

A head that is broad as you look at it in front denotes strong will power in the possessor. Two heads like that in one house had better keep as lar away from each other as possible—at least so says the professor. If one gets in the way of the other trouble will follow. A head like that will want will follow. A head like that will want will follow a head like that will want for the following specific to a fairly seem of the following specific to a fairly in one house had better keep as far its way and if it is allied to a fairly high forehead it will find a way to have

the great things in the world's work The Eyes.

The eyes, being a very important por-tion of the head, have much to do, says the phrenologist, with the character of their possesor. Don't cotton to a man or woman with narrow allt eyes. Steel blue eyes that are hard and glittering have a peculiar fascination for women but he careful Marries for but be careful, Maggie; for the pro-fessor says they are extremely dangerous. There is no color, he says, that is so closely allied to hard and cruel natures. They are the eyes most often found in notorious criminals, but don't you worry, Jessie, if your Edward has such eyes, for it has been further dis-covered that many great leaders of men were adorned with similar sets of lamps. But there are a good many eyes that are all that could be desired in husbands.

There is the large brown eye, the hazel eye, the soft blue or grey eye. All these eyes promise well. The owners of them are, by nature, honest, tender and true. They are the eyes common to noble and generous spirits. The sparkling black eye is often a prophet of its owner's quick temper and jealous disposition About Mouths.

If the mouth is a little large it is not a bad sign in a man or a woman. Should



Look At Your Life Partner's Features.

would be in demand at a masculine beauty show it is no cause for particular excitement, for the generous mouth de-notes a strong nature adorned with many good traits. The large mouth goes with the generous, frank soul.

The nose tells something, too. What kind of a nose have you-Grecian, Roman, snub or nondescript? The Grecian nose denotes the artistic temperament. The Roman nose is the nose of the man who sees his way and is quick to woo forallege that a snub nose is more preferable

in women. Chins are said to have much to do with denoting character. If James Edward's chin recedes and lacks strength, you'd better send him home to mother, because he never will be a breadwinner of any consequence. Of course, if you have a pretty good chin, Elfreda, you can make

fessor, you little know a human heart.

udder (or/et/the Fad

practicable, the day of the fat woman has, indeed, come. No longer will she be compelled to patiently bear that uncomfortable feeling of being observed by all because of her obesity. Nor need she suffer martyrdom any longer in tight stays and armor-plate.

conquered. Obesity lies prostrate in the dust. A woman now may, indeed, be as old as she looks, and her looks are subject to her own sweet will.

And all this because someone has invented a rubber corset, A Comfortable Garment.

The corsetiere has met the enemy-and

It is not a straight-jacket model, either, that binds and grips and pinches, but a firm, substantial, comfortable kind of a stay. It was invented especially for stout women, and many are already in the seventh heaven of feminine delight over

When not in use the corset seems but a

carclessly left in place when the boot was in the making. A boot is now being

made in which nails are at no time used in the process of manufacture. Another

novelty which was exhibited at a recent shoe and leather fair was a boot with a rubber sole between the inner and outer soles. This device removes the last dan-

The other design is intended especially for stout women, and avoids the neces sity of tight lacing down the back. It can be worn as snugly or as loosely as desired. There seems to be but one bar to the rubber corset, and that is its price. The cheapest sells for about \$25.

Another Obesity Aid.

There is not much difference this sea son and last in the regulation corset, this year's being cut a little lower in the bust, though it is still very high Under the arms, however, they are cut higher than last year. This is another boon to stout women. Many of them are as fleshy under the arms as around the bust. When the corset is laced tightly the flesh under the arm protrudes in an unsightly manner. With the newcut corset a high, close under-arm effect

"Onl—ohl—you clumsy stormed, "you clumsy man! Look at my new curtain—"

"Yes, I know, dear, but—"

"Don't but" me! You're a clumsy, clumsy coll-beaver, se you are! and then you stumble over the step-ladder and—and—and then you stumble over the step-ladder and—and—and then you stumble over every-you thing—everything—do you hear! No you ample over every-you thing—everything—do you hear! No you ample over every-you clumsy—"

It is made very long over the hips and back, with the fronts shortened a little. Suspenders attached to the front of the corset, through brass eyelets, keep the abdomen down. These suspenders are doubly re-enforced to prevent their breath and felt real sahamed of what its its made reproduce, working all the time and a brite and or defer the seeduce, working all the time and a brite and or delt blue. The celling and pletures that has breash of responsibility. In too many bones the boy's room. It is the refuse room for everything that no one else wants—the household dump in ground.

It is the refuse room for everything that no one else wants—the household dump in ground. The walk To Tell.

Of course, there are bones in the cord. The produce of the furnish- was produced from the boy's room. It is the refuse room for everything that

By Charles Byng Hall.



Some Facts About Feet and Leather.

tleth century weak on their feet than ever before in the history of the

The reason why feet become tender and inflamed in summer and cold in winter is chiefly because boot leather is not now usually tanned in the old way. Good authorities aver that 90 per cent. of the boots made nowadays are composed, as to the uppers, of chemically prepared leather. One way of testing it is to ask a boot seller what percentage of his stock is "chrome," which is the name of the leather tanned with mineral salts.

There is a very good reason, from the tanners' and bootmakers' point of view, for the substitution of chrome for oaktanned hides. Under the old process of
tanning with oak bark, a hide could not
be made into leather under much less than
from 15 months to two years. This meant
that the tanner required capital, for he
turned his money over slowly. Good
leather, with two years' interest on it,
was not cheap. Since then tannage with
vegetable extract has been introduced.
This is still employed for salts leather,
and the process takes only three or four
months. But with mineral salts leather,
and be produced from the strongest buffalo hide in seven days. From cow hide
it can be produced in 24 hours. Look at
the saving in time, the saving in interest
on the capital value of hides, the greater
convenience from all points of view,
Tanners producing little but chemically
tanned leather and boot manufacturers
using in their business little but this
chrome leather, will have none of it in
their own boots. If it is as comfortable,
as doubtless some interested people will
contend it is, would they exhibit this
preference? Let the advocate of chrome
point to a single first-class European for the substitution of chrome for oak-

How can you expect to keep your feet in good condition when they are encased in leather which is charged with acid? In summer the heat causes the acid to irritate the flesh, in the winter the day and the cold make for discomfort. If it is claimed that the acid is washed out of the leather before it is made into boots, just look into the process and the proba-

After the hides or skins have been submerged in the chemical solution they are piled up so as to allow the tanning liquors to drain off slowly. Then they are supposed to be well washed in several changes of water, and afterwards put into

An English Cottage. DESIGNED BY CHAS. S. SEDGWICK, Costing \$2,500.

ger of cold from damp boots, because the

rubber renders the new footwear proof

Another pleasing feature about rubber

soled boots is, they cannot possibly produce the irritating noise familiarly known

as "squeaking." One of the most interesting exhibits in the show was an old boot-repairing shop in which the cobbler bending over his work was replaced by machinery which soled and heeled boots "while you wait."

against wetness.



Teach Your Child To Save.

THE average child generally has very | of the value of money, and if they are little incentive to save. All the neces-saries of life are provided for him with a lavish hand, and he rarely questions their source. Thrift, therefore, is

made to purchase some useful article with it tney value such things more. Children should also be encouraged to lay by a portion for the future. Some end not too distant should be chosen at

tions their source. Thrift, therefore, is not one of the natural virtues of child-hood, and it is demanded of all mothers that they shall guide their offspring in the careful disposal in the small sums of money which kind relatives bestow upon the little ones. It is here that the foundation for the habits of a lifetime are often iald.

Teach the children first to think of others, and to put aside something, if only a penny, for those who are poorer than themselves. When they have accumulated enough to be of use let them buy a few flowers or a little fruit for a sick child or an old person, and give it themselves, to show them practically the value of sympathy.

If the children have a small allowance of their own it gives them some idea

HE distinctive difference between an English cottage and the average

than a two-story house of the same size, grade entrance underneath. The ceiling and why? Mainly because of the low is finished with beams and the various

English cottage and the average and why? Mainly because of the same size, and windows, the cornices are made with small members and very slight projections and the windows usually small and often casement, or swinging windows, also the use of the half timber treatment is very common in the English work.

Webster's definition of cottage is "a small house." The ideas governing a cottage are many and widely varying, but all are agreed that it is a "small house," and it is generally two stories, but snug and low-roofed. The design shown in our illustration is of such a type, not very unlike many others, but differing somewhat in detail.

This cottage is more economical to build

than a two-story house of the same size, and why? Mainly because of the low roof and less materials being required in its construction.

Here we have a small house 28x28 feet, with a 9-foot plazza across the front, the main roof brought forward over same and a wide gable dormer lighting the second at the regist and a wide gable dormer lighting the second at game is a pretty projected oriel window. The dining-room opens with sliding doors and connects with kitchen through a wide gable dormer lighting the second at game is a pretty projected oriel window. The dining-room and a pantry. All of the culinary arrangements are well provided for. The finish which is sin hardwood, with polished floors. The list a provided with good clothes closet. The finish is no white camel. There is a good, full basement. The estimated cost is a wide fireplace and at the right side of same is the passage to kitchen and with the camings and plumbing. The exterior is finished in rough corn on the front window is a bay, opening onto a pizza. At the right and in front vindow is a bay, opening onto a pizza and the various outlooks are pleasant in variat

The Financial Savior of Mexico.

JOSE YVES LIMANTOUR, head of the Department of Haclendas, in the government of President Diaz, dictabut he is American by financial acumen. He long ago realized that in order to tor over the so-called republic of Mexico, is the man whose brain has really done the reconstruction work that has brought Mexico up out of the financial slough of despond in which the country hitherto floundered. M. Limantour is French by make any industrial headway it would be necessary for Mexico to borrow many millions of money. The shrewd Mexican also figured out

The shrewd Mexican also figured out that the bulk of this money would have to come from the United States and that the friendship of this nation held out the only quick salvation for poverty-stricken Mexico. Yet that republic held and, indeed, still holds, out many splendid fields of investment, especially when the active development of any proposition is intrusted to American managers.

Limantour has consistently urged the government of Mexico to adopt a foreign and domestic policy that would reassure Wall Street, and he has always kept in close touch with the money powers of this country. He has secured laws that grant all foreigners every advantage that any Mexican can possess with two exceptions, namely the right to vote (which is worth nothing in a country ruled by Diaz) and the right to own land within 40 miles of the Mexican border. This last rule means that the Mexican government has had so much trouble with Indians and smugglers that it will not permit foreigners to own and control land that near any other country, although it is really the northern border near the United States that the law intrinsically bears upon.

Emigration to Mexico is now the fond-

commerce that Mexico can produce for exportation and so enable this country in turn to buy more of articles needed to assist in her development and civiliza-

M. Limantour has one great hobby. He is passionately devoted to music and is a marvelous planist. He has invariably assisted musicians struggling toward success and has, in addition, the great man's fondness for pottering around his own garden tending the marvelous products of the semitropical soil of Mexico.

Garden Golf.

FEW golfers realize how much useful practice in their favorite pastime is obtainable within the limits of a little garden.

The smallest grass plot will serve as well as the green of the golf-links for putting shots, while a very little inge-nuity will enable the golfer who desires to increase the length of his drive to get the necessary practice at home, without endangering the windows of his house or

bas had so much frouble with Indians and smugglers that it will not permit foreigners to own and control land that near any other country, although it is really the northern border near the United States that the law intrinsically bears upon.

Emigration to Mexico is now the fondest dream of the financial savior of his scountry. In a recent article referring to this M. Limantour said:

"We (Mexico) need men and women who will produce and consume and thereby give work to our laborers and also increase the output of such materials for

